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16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

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18 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

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28 NEOFONIE GMBH, a German
corporation,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ARTISSIMO DESIGNS LLC, a
Delaware limited liability company,

Defendant.

AND COUNTERCLAIM

Case No.: 8:17-cv-00772 CJC (JDEx)

OPPOSITION OF NEOFONIE
GMBH TO ARTISSIMO
DESIGNS, LLC'S MOTION IN
LIMINE TO EXCLUDE EXPERT
TESTIMONY OF DR. ALI
KHOSHGAZARAN, PH.D.

Hon. Cormac J. Carney

Hearing: January 14, 2019
Time: 3:00 p.m.
Place: Courtroom 7C, 350 W. 1st St.
Los Angeles, California 90012

[Filed concurrently with the
Declaration of Sacha V. Emanuel]

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff, Neofonie GmbH (“Plaintiff” or “Neofonie”), seeks to offer at trial the testimony of Dr. Ali Khoshgazaran, a highly educated, experienced, and accomplished expert, knowledgeable in the fields of computer science and e-commerce. In its motion, Defendant Artissimo Designs, LLC (“Defendant”) does not question the qualifications of Dr. Khoshgazaran. Instead, Defendant argues that for a number of reasons, none of which are convincing, his opinions are not helpful, reliable, and/or relevant.

This case involves the development, testing, and launch of a complex, custom-made Minimum Viable Produce (“MVP”) for an ecommerce website called *artdesigns.com*. The parties agreed to use an agile development methodology called “Kanban” to develop the MVP which required timely and accurate communication between the parties. Defendant inaccurately claims that Neofonie caused delays in the development of the project, and did not timely deliver an MVP free of bugs/defects which prevented the MVP from being launched.

The opinions of Dr. Khoshgazaran will help explain the evidence to the jury and assist them in determining facts as some members are likely to be unfamiliar with terms such as MVP and agile development and/or the website development process in general. Dr. Khoshgazaran's testimony will help the jury better understand the terminology and process which will help put in context what the parties agreed to and assist the jury in determining facts.

Dr. Khoshgazaran’s opinions are also reliable contrary to Defendant’s arguments. Dr. Khoshgazaran did not base any opinion on reviewing only one feature of the MVP as Defendant inaccurately contends in its motion, did not need to test the MVP in order to form any of his opinions, and did not make credibility determinations. In Sections 2, and 4.5 of his Report, Dr. Khoshgazaran identified

1 the materials considered and analysis methods used in forming his opinions. Dr.
 2 Khoshgazaran also provided citations to the specific material used in support of the
 3 statements and opinions made in his Report and even provided screen shots of the
 4 material he believed was highly relevant. Dr. Khoshgazaran also properly applied
 5 his analyses methods to the facts of this case as shown in Section 5 of the Report.
 6 Because his opinions are based on sufficient data, and the product of sound and
 7 properly applied analysis methods, Dr. Khoshgazaran's opinions are reliable.

8 Dr. Khoshgazaran's testimony is also relevant, even despite Defendant's
 9 contention that it is abandoning certain theories, because it will help demonstrate
 10 how the project timeline evolved, and how this evolution affected the original
 11 preliminarily, proposed time for delivery of the MVP.

12 For these reasons and the reasons set forth below, Defendant's motion should
 13 be denied.

14 **II. RELEVANT BACKGROUND FACTS**

15 **A. The Parties**

16 Neofonie specializes in the design, development, testing, implementation and
 17 launching of websites, including ecommerce websites and mobile applications.
 18 Neofonie has been in business for approximately 20 years, has around 180
 19 employees, and is based in Berlin, Germany.

20 Defendant, Artissimo, has been in business for approximately three years.
 21 Defendant was formed by its owner, a private equity firm, to take over the business
 22 of a bankrupt company who sold wall art to major retailers.

23 **B. The Project**

24 On May 23, 2016, Neofonie and Defendant entered into a written agreement
 25 (the "Phase II Agreement") wherein the parties agreed to "work together" to
 26 develop, test, and launch a Minimum Viable Product ("MVP") for a new,
 27 ecommerce website called *artdesigns.com* ("artdesigns") The Phase II Agreement

1 covered the second phase of a three phase development process for artdesigns. The
2 first phase (Phase I) was essentially an information gathering phase during which
3 the parties met and identified certain key features for the MVP. Phase I was
4 successfully completed on May 6, 2016. In Phase II, the parties were to develop,
5 test, and launch the MVP, which is essentially a bare-bones version of a product
6 that is used to obtain customer feedback from which further development decisions
7 can be made. In Phase III, the parties were to continue improving the MVP and its
8 operation based upon the feedback received from the customers after its launch.
9 The parties never reached the third phase (Phase III) because Defendant wrongfully
10 and improperly terminated the Phase II Agreement and Neofonie's services on the
11 project.

12 **C. Key Terms of the Phase II Agreement**

13 In developing the MVP, the parties agreed to use a collaborative
14 methodology called Kanban, agreed to share testing responsibilities, and agreed
15 upon a preliminary launch date of September 19, 2016 (which was subject to
16 change). Defendant also agreed to purchase a license to the content management
17 system Magnolia which would act as the foundation on which the MVP would be
18 built, and launched. As far as payment, Defendant agreed to pay Neofonie within
19 14 days of receipt of its invoices.

20 **D. Defendant Breached the Phase II Agreement.**

21 Defendant breached the Phase II Agreement, by, among other things:
22 (1) Failing to pay Neofonie (despite admitting in writing that it owed the money);
23 (2) Failing to purchase a Magnolia license, which unquestionably prevented the
24 MVP from being launched; (3) Failing to adhere to the Kanban methodology in
25 developing the MVP which caused delays during the development process; (4)
26 Failing to adhere to principles of MVP development; (5) Failing to timely, and
27 accurately comply with its QA/testing responsibilities; and (6) Wrongfully and
28

1 improperly terminating the Agreement.

2 **E. Defendant's Counterclaim**

3 In its counterclaim, Defendant contends that Neofonie caused delays in the
 4 project, did not deliver the MVP in a timely manner, and delivered an MVP that
 5 contained bugs (or defects) that prevented the MVP from being launched.

6 **F. Neofonie Designates Dr. Ali Khoshgazaran, PhD as Its Expert
 7 Witness.**

8 On September 18, 2018, Neofonie designated as its expert witness Dr. Ali
 9 Khoshgazaran. Also on September 18, Defendant was provided with Dr.
 10 Khoshgazaran's expert report and made aware that he was available for deposition
 11 in mid-October, 2018. Defendant did not attempt to arrange for the deposition of
 12 Dr. Khoshgazaran until the day before Thanksgiving. Defendant then decided not
 13 to take Dr. Khoshgazaran's deposition and never even attempted to obtain from him
 14 any of the documents he relied on in forming his opinions.

15 **III. ARGUMENT**

16 **A. The Federal Rules of Evidence Liberally Admit Expert Testimony.**

17 A witness may provide expert opinion on issues at trial if the opinion is
 18 helpful to the trier of fact, if the witness is sufficiently qualified and if the opinion
 19 is reliable. Fed. R. Evid. 702. Expert testimony is liberally admissible under the
 20 Federal Rules of Evidence. Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 509 U.S.
 21 579, 588 (1993) (Rule 702 is a function of the “liberal thrust” of the Federal Rules
 22 of Evidence and their “general approach of relaxing the traditional barriers to
 23 ‘opinion’ testimony””) (quoting Beech Aircraft Corp. v. Rainey, 488 U.S. 153, 169
 24 (1988)).

25 Although the proponent of expert testimony bears the burden of establishing
 26 by a preponderance of the evidence that the testimony is admissible, “the rejection
 27 of expert testimony is the exception rather than the rule.” Fed. R. Evid. 702

1 advisory committee's note. The post-Daubert amendment to Rule 702 is "not
 2 intended to provide an excuse for an automatic challenge to the testimony of every
 3 expert." Id.

4 The "helpfulness" standard of Rule 702 requires that scientific evidence or
 5 testimony assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in
 6 issue--a condition that goes primarily to relevance--requires a valid scientific
 7 connection to an issue in the case at hand. Only expert testimony which does not
 8 relate to any issue in the case at hand is not relevant and thus is nonhelpful.

9 Defendant does not challenge the qualifications of Dr. Khoshgazaran.
 10 Rather, based on misrepresentations and arguments that have no merit, Defendant
 11 attempts to challenge the reliability of his opinions and helpfulness to the jury.

12 **B. Dr. Khoshgazaran's First Opinion Should Not Be Excluded
 13 Because It Is Reliable And Helpful.**

14 Fed. R. Evid. 702 considers expert testimony reliable if it is (a) based on
 15 sufficient facts or data, (b) the product of reliable principles and methods, and (c)
 16 the witness has applied the principles and methods reliably to the facts of the case.

17 **1) Dr. Khoshgazaran's First Opinion Is Reliable Because It Is
 18 Based On Sufficient Data.**

19 The purpose of requiring that expert testimony be based on sufficient facts or
 20 data is to exclude testimony based solely on conjecture or supposition. Fed. R.
 21 Evid. 702. In determining whether an expert's testimony is based on sufficient
 22 facts or data, court's consider factors such as whether the expert proposes to testify
 23 based on matters naturally out of research the expert has conducted independent of
 24 the litigation, or whether the expert has developed am opinion solely and expressly
 25 for the purpose of testifying. Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 43
 26 F.3d 1311, 1317 (9th Cir. 2005).

27 Here, Dr. Khoshgazaran has cited large bodies of evidence underlying his
 28

1 opinion and conducted much of the research prior to being asked to testify in this
 2 action. Defendant's argument that Dr. Khoshgazaran's testimony is not reliable is
 3 based on the false assertion that he relied on only one feature of the MVP as a basis
 4 for his opinion. However, in Section 5.2, ¶95, of his Report, Dr. Khoshgazaran
 5 states he formed his first opinion through analysis of communications between the
 6 two parties over time as well as JIRA and Confluence logs that demonstrated that
 7 Defendant did not properly follow key principles of Agile thinking and MVP
 8 development which negatively affected the planned launch of the MVP.

9 Dr. Khoshgazaran also states that he based his opinions on: (1) his years of
 10 experience as a technology executive and as a computer scientist; (2) relevant
 11 documents produced in this case; (3) scientific literature, authoritative texts, and
 12 other references in the field of the claimed technologies, where cited in his report.
 13 (See Section 2, page 7 of Report).

14 Defendant also cannot in good faith conclude from Dr. Khoshgazaran's use
 15 of the newsletter feature as an example of the causes for delay, that Dr.
 16 Khoshgazaran did not analyze other features. In fact, Dr. Khoshgazaran's Report
 17 makes clear that he reviewed other features included within the 398 tasks labeled
 18 "MVP Launch", representing the tasks related to the MVP product for Defendant.

19 Dr. Khoshgazaran's analysis of the newsletter feature was only one example
 20 of Defendant's straying from MVP principles during the development of artdesigns.
 21 To better understand the effect of changing the scope and level of detail of various
 22 features requested by Defendant, Dr. Khoshgazaran tracked the evolution of the
 23 newsletter feature specification, from inception to implementation and later
 24 deployment, so he could gain a better understanding of the root causes for the delay
 25 completing the MVP product.

26 His analysis of this feature demonstrated how changes to the feature from the
 27 original scope, held up the project and caused unnecessary delays.
 28

1 While Defendant may not claim that this is one of the features that blocked
 2 the go-live, it does allege that “due to the seasonal nature of Defendant’s business
 3 model”, delays in the development of the website beyond that originally
 4 preliminarily projected, but not promised, date caused it harm because it missed the
 5 2016 holiday season. Through his meticulously detailed analysis, Dr.
 6 Khoshgazaran’s opinion rebuts this contention and is therefore helpful to the jury.

7 **2) Dr. Khoshgazaran’s First Opinion Is Reliable Because It Is The
 8 Product Of Reliable Principles And Methodology That Are
 9 Accurately Applied To The Facts**

10 Expert opinion developed using reliable principles and methods satisfy the
 11 second prong of Rule 702’s reliability requirement. Evidence of reliability
 12 includes: whether the technique or theory can be or has been tested; whether the
 13 theory has been subject to peer review and publication; the known or potential error
 14 rate the existence and maintenance of standards and controls; and whether the
 15 technique or theory has been generally accepted by the relevant academic
 16 community. Id at 1316-17.

17 As with other aspects of the Rule 702 analysis, courts take a broad view as to
 18 the reliability of principles and methodology. Daubert, 509 U.S. at 580 (reliability
 19 inquiry is “flexible”).

20 An expert’s testimony must permit a court to reasonably conclude that the
 21 opinion follows from the analysis: the expert is prevented from making wholly
 22 subjective and unfounded extrapolations. Domingo v. T.K., 289, F.3d 600, 606-07
 23 (9th Cir. 2002). The Rules do not impose a requirement that the expert opinion be
 24 100% certain beyond any doubt, reasonable interpretations and conclusions based
 25 on the facts are admissible. Daubert, 509 U.S. at 590 (‘it would be unreasonable to
 26 conclude that the subject of scientific testimony be known” to a certainty; arguably,
 27 there are no certainties in science.”).

1 As explained in his Report, Dr. Khoshgazaran used the Software Architecture
 2 Recovery and Software Process Assessment analysis methods to form his opinions.
 3 In the motion, Defendant does not argue that these methods are unreliable or not
 4 generally accepted. Nor, as mentioned, does Defendant, contend that the numerous
 5 publications, awards, and years of education, research and work history do not
 6 sufficiently demonstrate the reliability of Dr. Khoshgazaran's testimony.

7 Here, Dr. Khoshgazaran's Report and his previous publications demonstrate
 8 his conclusions are not the result of subjective whimsy or unfounded extrapolations.
 9 He has dedicated years to study the subject of computer science, software
 10 engineering, and the development, structure, behavior and quality of software
 11 systems. Based on this and his review of documentary and other evidence, Dr.
 12 Khoshgozaran has produced a meticulous and detailed analysis of how the parties
 13 interacted, or otherwise, during the Kanban process.

14 **3) Dr. Khoshgazaran's First Opinion Is Helpful Because It Will**
 15 **Assist The Jury In Understanding The Evidence And**
 16 **Determining Facts In Issue.**

17 Qualified, reliable expert testimony is admissible if it helps the trier of fact
 18 understand the evidence or determine a fact in issue. Fed. R. Evid. 702; United
 19 States v. Cohen, 510 F.3d 1114, 1123-25 (9th Cir. 2007).

20 Expert testimony frequently helps the trier of fact in cases where context
 21 matters. EEOC v. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 628 F. Supp. 1264, 1308 (N.D. Ill. 1986).

22 The "helpfulness" standard of Rule 702 of the Federal Rules of Evidence
 23 (FRE), which requires that scientific evidence or testimony assist the trier of fact to
 24 understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue--a condition that goes
 25 primarily to relevance--requires a valid scientific connection to the pertinent inquiry
 26 as a precondition to admissibility; for purposes of Rule 702, expert testimony which

1 does not relate to any issue in the case at hand is not relevant and thus is
 2 nonhelpful.

3 “[E]xpert testimony is admissible if it concerns matters that are beyond the
 4 understanding of the average lay person . . .” U.S. v. Frazier, 387 F.3d 1244 at
 5 1262-63 (11th Cir. 2004).

6 Defendant argues that Dr. Khoshgazaran’s testimony would not be helpful to
 7 the trier of fact and would be confusing because he relies on industry standards
 8 rather than the agreement and his definition of the MVP is inconsistent with the
 9 definition in the agreement. These arguments have no merit. It is likely that many
 10 members of the jury will be unfamiliar with the MVP development process and
 11 technical terms such as MVP, “Kanban methodology”, “agile development
 12 software”, or “content management system”. It is also likely that many members of
 13 the jury will be unfamiliar with the roles of these terms in the development of a
 14 complex, e-commerce MVP or understand the evidence without the help of an
 15 expert in e-commerce website technology. Dr. Khoshgozaran will provide insight
 16 into the meaning of these terms, how they interrelate, and how the parties need to
 17 interact and provide feedback to each other in the website development process.

18 Moreover, Dr. Khoshgazaran’s opinions regarding an MVP are consistent
 19 with the Phase II Agreement. His analysis uses the features as defined in the MVP
 20 to show how far from these defined features Defendant strayed during
 21 development, resulting in unnecessary delays.

22 **C. Dr. Khoshgazaran’s Second And Third Opinions Are Relevant**

23 Under Fed. R. Evid 401, evidence is relevant if: (a) it has any tendency to
 24 make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence; and (b) the
 25 fact is of consequence in determining the action.

26 Fed. R. Evid 702 requires that to be admissible, the testimony "assist the trier
 27 of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue".

1 Under Fed. R. Evid 704, an expert may testify to an ultimate issue in the case
 2 and such opinion is not objectionable just because it embraces an ultimate issue.

3 In the motion, Defendant claims that because it intends to abandon certain
 4 allegations made in its counterclaim relating to Neofonie's use or nonuse of certain
 5 best practices, that Dr. Khoshgazaran's opinions contradicting these allegations
 6 should be excluded. However, Dr. Khoshgazaran's opinions regarding these areas
 7 are still relevant as they will help demonstrate how the timeline evolved by
 8 agreement of the parties and how this evolution affected the original preliminarily
 9 proposed time for delivery. Far from any question of Neofonie's repudiation, Dr.
 10 Khoshgazaran's analysis details many instances of additional unbilled hours
 11 performed by Neofonie in an effort to accommodate Defendant's unreasonable
 12 changes before drawing the line by not including in the MVP deliverables, features
 13 that were simply and blatantly beyond the scope of the features described in the
 14 Phase II Agreement. Because these opinions will assist the jury in determining how
 15 the timeline for the project evolved, they are relevant.

16 Defendant also seeks to exclude Dr. Khoshgazaran's opinions as to facts of
 17 which he has no firsthand knowledge. However, unlike an ordinary witness, an
 18 expert witness is permitted wide latitude, under the Federal Rules of Evidence, to
 19 offer opinions, including those that are not based on firsthand knowledge or
 20 observation. (See Fed. R. Evid. 602 and 703).

21 **D. Dr. Khoshgazaran's Fourth Opinion Regarding Defendant's**
 22 **Inaccurate Portrayal Of The Severity Of Bugs/Defects In The**
 23 **MVP Is Reliable And Helpful.**

24 Dr. Khoshgazaran's fourth opinion is reliable because it is based on sufficient
 25 facts or data, the product of reliable principles and methods, and the witness has
 26 applied the principles and methods reliably to the facts. See Fed. R. Evid. 702.

27 Defendant's contention that Dr. Khoshgazaran's fourth opinion is not reliable

1 because he could have but did not test the website has no merit. Dr. Khoshgazaran
2 is not offering an opinion as to the workability of the MVP delivered by Neofonie.
3 Instead, he is offering his opinion regarding what conclusions are consistent with
4 the sources of information reviewed. He was asked to review relevant agreements,
5 discovery responses, and communications between the parties about the
6 development of the MVP and provide his opinion based on them. These
7 communications, along with his vast knowledge and experience, are sufficient facts
8 or data for his opinion to not be based on conjecture or supposition.

9 Dr. Khoshgazaran also used reliable principles and methods to form his
10 opinion and applied these methods and principles reliably to the facts. As stated in
11 his Report, Dr. Khoshgazaran used the Software Architecture Recovery and
12 Software Process Assessment approaches to determine that Defendant had
13 inaccurately portrayed the severity of bugs and Neofonie's treatment of them.
14 Using this approach, Dr. Khoshgazaran did not weigh the credibility of the opinions
15 of either party. Rather, he quoted verbatim from the JIRA tickets used by and
16 accessible to both parties, and other documents the Defendant's statements and
17 provided screenshots of the documents in which the statements were made.

18 As stated previously, evidence is helpful if it helps the trier of fact understand
19 the evidence or determine a fact in issue. Fed. R. Evid. 702.

20 Dr. Khoshgazaran's opinion that a delay of one month is common is helpful.
21 In forming this opinion, Dr. Khoshgazaran was responding to yet another inaccurate
22 allegation made by Defendant that it had been delayed approximately one year in
23 getting its ecommerce site implemented as a result of Neofonie. This is simply
24 factually inaccurate. That project delays of about a month or so (which were
25 actually caused by Defendant and not Neofonie) are common will help the jury
26 understand why the timeline was preliminary, that it was not unusual for the launch
27 date to be put back, and that a launch date put back by one month or so is common

1 and therefore may not have been a material breach even assuming Neofonie was the
 2 cause of the delay (which it was not).

3 Under Fed. R. Evid. 403, evidence may be excluded where it is minimally
 4 relevant, relates to no issue of fact, and would waste the court's time. Here, the
 5 evidence relates to an important area – Defendant's flawed and inaccurate
 6 contention that they were delayed approximately one year in getting their
 7 ecommerce site implemented and that the real delay of about one month or so was
 8 significant. The opinion refuting this is not only relevant but it would not waste the
 9 jury's time.

10 **E. Dr. Khoshgozaran Fifth Opinion Should Not Be Excluded Because**
 11 **It Is Helps The Jury Decide The Cause Of Delays In Launching**
 12 **The MVP.**

13 As stated previously, evidence is helpful if it helps the trier of fact understand
 14 the evidence or determine a fact in issue. Fed. R. Evid. 702.

15 Defendant's argument that Dr. Khoshgazaran has simply summarized
 16 documents or made improper credibility determinations which will not help the jury
 17 is lacking in merit. The purpose of Dr. Khoshgazaran's fifth opinion is to assist the
 18 jury in understanding how the delays occurred in this project which Defendant is
 19 attempting to misrepresent. To the extent Dr. Khoshgazaran has reiterated
 20 statements made by the parties on JIRA or in other documents, they are necessary
 21 to demonstrate how he arrived at his conclusions. Revealing the facts that he relied
 22 on in forming his opinions is not a basis to exclude his testimony. In fact, if Dr.
 23 Khoshgazaran had not included these facts, Defendant would argue that the
 24 statements in the report were conclusory.

25 The probative value of Dr. Khoshgazaran's fifth opinion is not outweighed
 26 by the prejudicial value to Defendant given that it is highly relevant, relates to an
 27 important issue of fact, and will not waste the jury's time.

F. Defendant’s Argument That Neofonie Should Not Be Permitted To Rely On Documents It Did Not Produce Is Based On Inaccurate Information And Has No Merit.

Defendant's last argument that because Dr. Khoshgazaran's opinions should be excluded because they are based in part on, among other documents, electronically stored JIRA tickets allegedly not produced has no merit.

Defendant has (or should have) access to all the JIRA tickets created during the development of the MVP as it used JIRA to communicate with Neofonie. In his Report, Dr. Khoshgazaran cited to the individual JIRA tickets on which he relied in forming his opinions and in some cases even included a screen shot of the actual ticket. Defendant, who still has access to JIRA, can log on to JIRA and download each and every ticket to which Dr. Khoshgazaran refers in his Report.

Even though Defendant has (and at all relevant times had) access to JIRA, Neofonie produced physical copies of the JIRA tickets which were contained in the project folders and a breakdown of every JIRA ticket created during the project. Defendant's representation that only two JIRA tickets were produced is inaccurate.

Defendant also improperly requested the JIRA tickets reviewed by Dr. Khoshgazaran from Neofonie through a document request rather than serving a subpoena on Dr. Khoshgazaran or arranging for his deposition through counsel for Neofonie. Any party may depose a person who has been identified as an expert whose opinions may be presented at trial. FRCP 26(b)(4)(A). Requesting through a document production request that Neofonie produce documents relied upon by its expert is improper as the expert is an independent third who is better suited to know what documents he relied on in his Report. These facts were all explained to Defendant's counsel during the meet and confer.

In good faith and without having any obligation to do so, Neofonie has reminded Defendant that it has access to JIRA and can print out any tickets identified by Dr. Khoshgazaran in his report.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Neofonie respectfully requests that this Court deny Defendant's *motion in limine*.

DATED: December 24, 2018

EMANUEL LAW FIRM

By:/s/
Sacha V. Emanuel
Attorneys for Plaintiff